FIUTOWSKI, J.

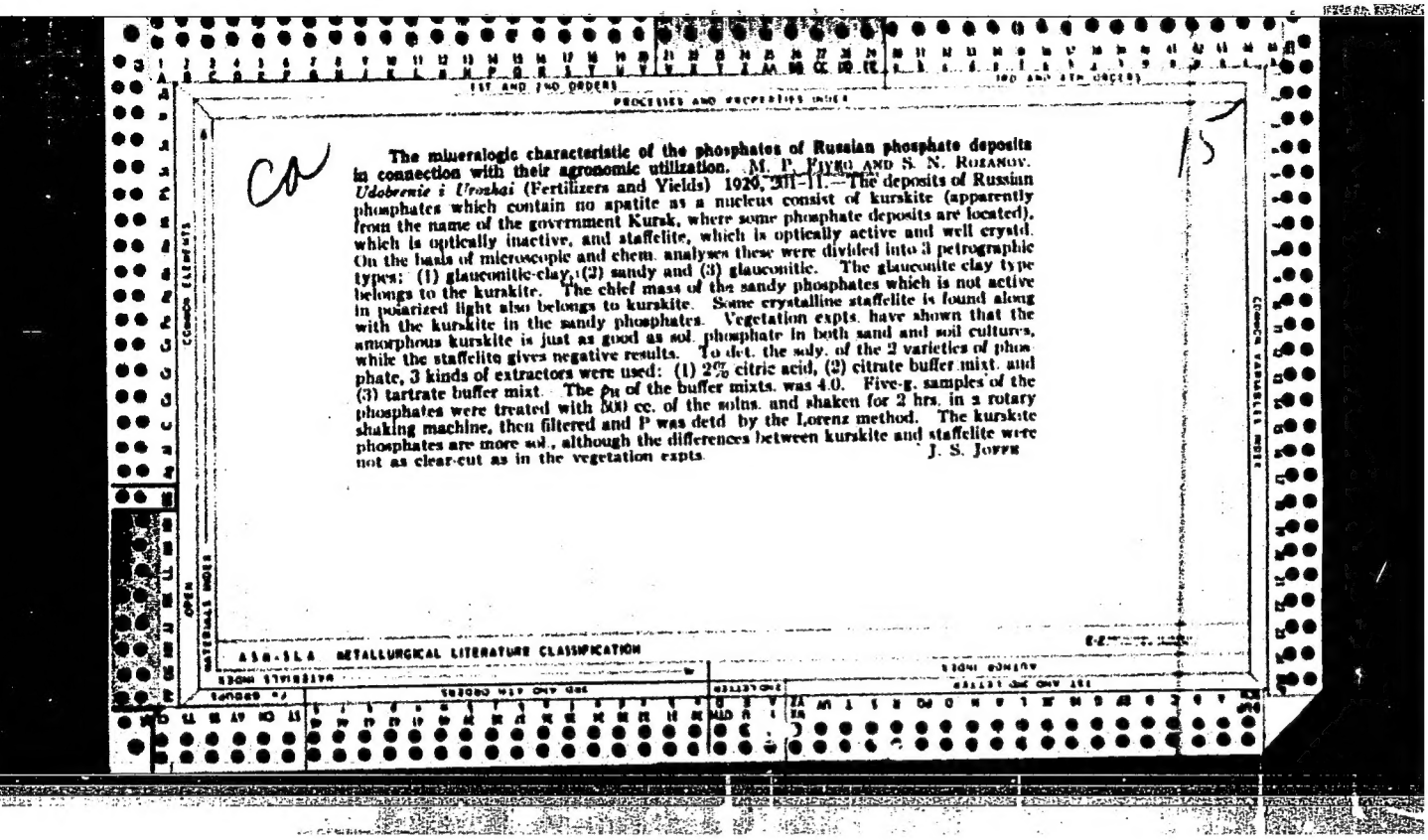
Prophylaxis and treatment of alcoholism in Austria and Switzerland; report from a stay for schooling. Neurol neurochir psych 12 no.1:152-157 Ja-F '62

1. Panstwowy Szpital dla Nerwowo i Psychicznie Chorych, Pruszkow. Dyrektor: dr med. F. Kaczanowski.

FIUTOWSKI, Stanislaw

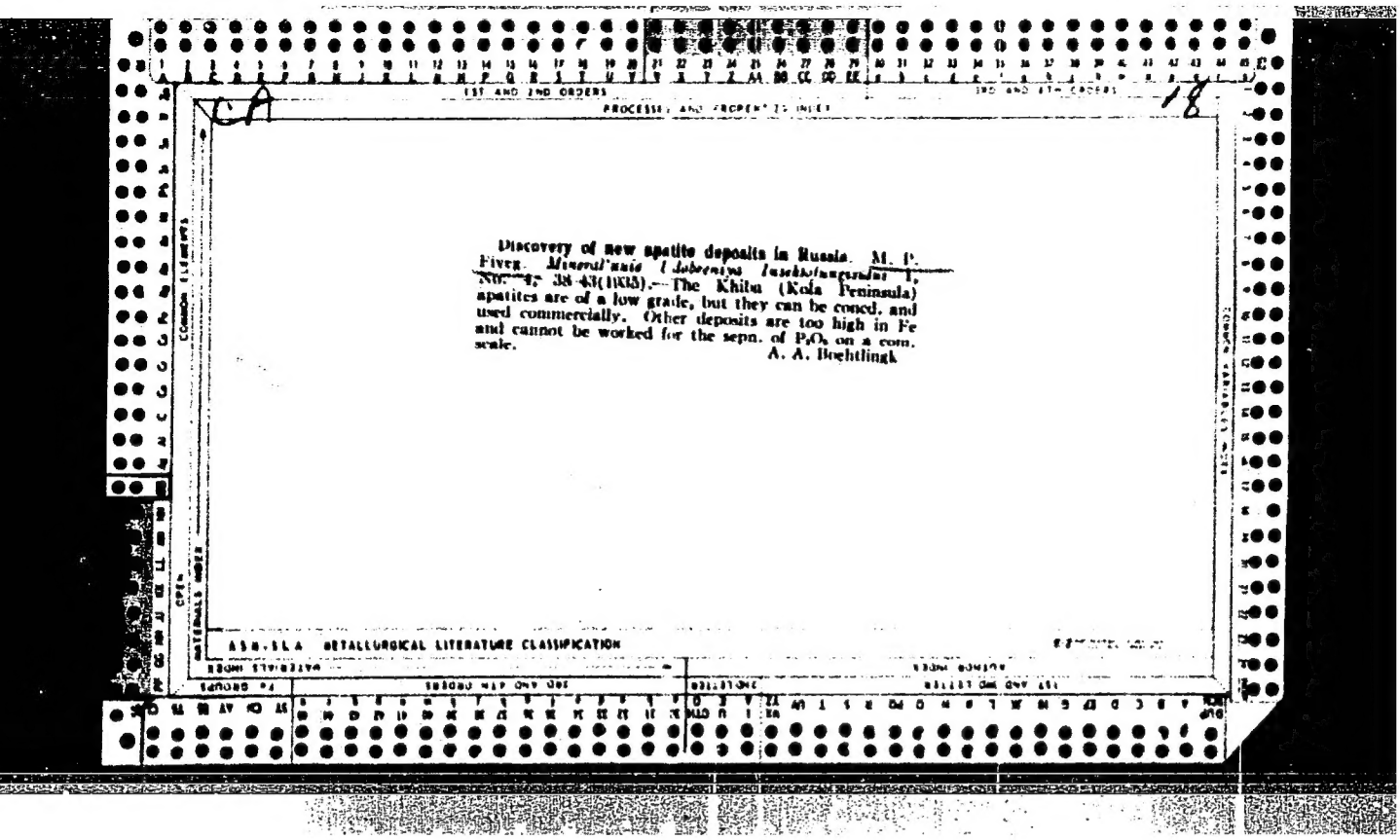
Economic premises for feeding sugar-beet pulp in fattening pigs. Postepy nauk roln 12 no.1:93-106 Ja-F '65.

1. Institute of Agricultural Economics, Warsaw.



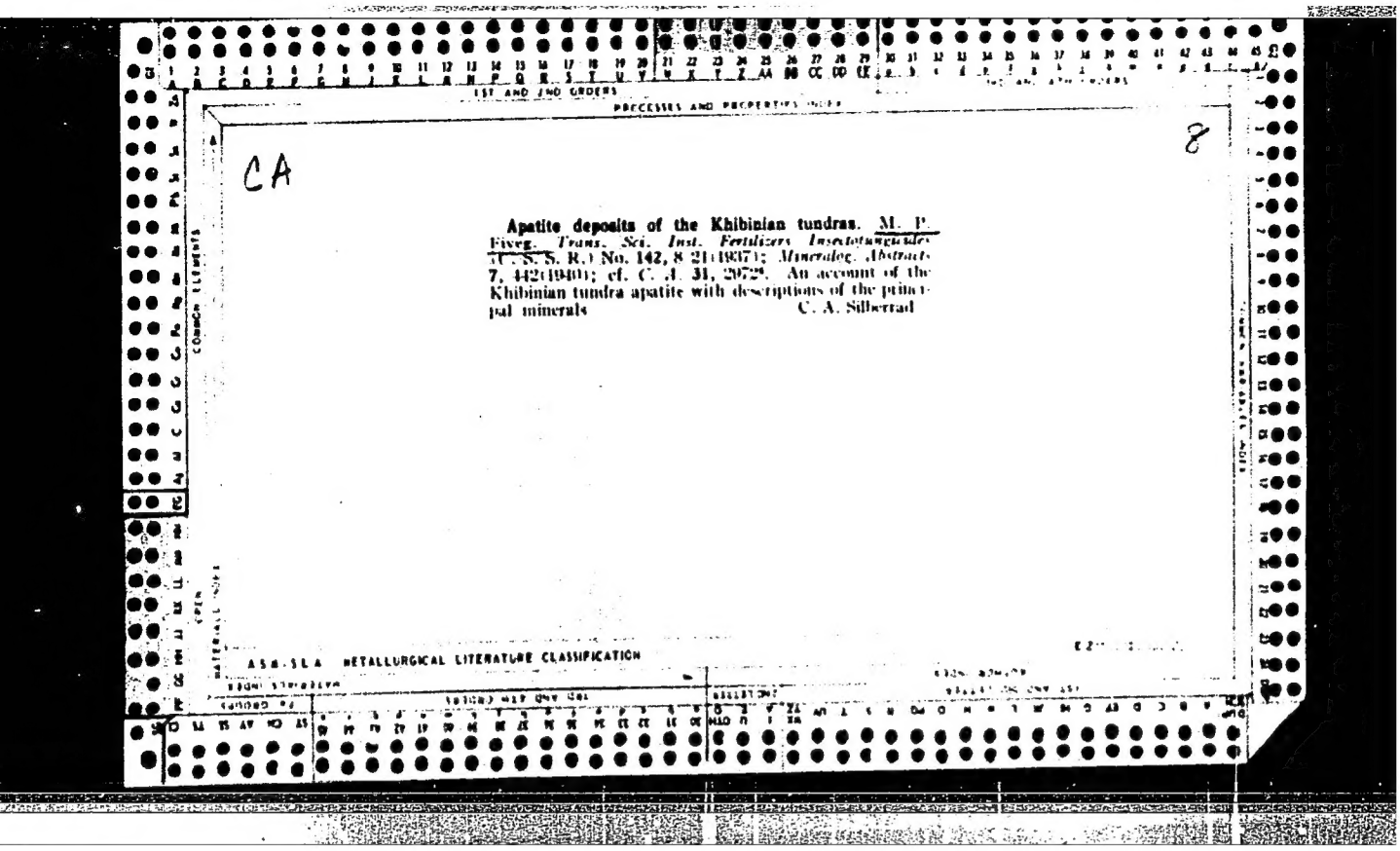
The mineralogic characteristic of the phosphates of Russian phosphate deposits in connection with their agronomic utilization. M. P. Fivko and S. N. Rozanov. *Udobrenie i Urozhai* (Fertilizers and Yields) 1929, 311–11.—The deposits of Russian phosphates which contain no apatite as a nucleus consist of kurskite (apparently from the name of the government Kursk, where some phosphate deposits are located), which is optically inactive, and staffelite, which is optically active and well crystd. On the basis of microscopic and chem. analyses these were divided into 3 petrographic types: (1) glauconitic-clay, (2) sandy and (3) glauconitic. The glauconite clay type belongs to the kurskite. The chief mass of the sandy phosphates which is not active in polarized light also belongs to kurskite. Some crystalline staffelite is found along with the kurskite in the sandy phosphates. Vegetation expts. have shown that the amorphous kurskite is just as good as sol. phosphate in both sand and soil cultures, while the staffelite gives negative results. To det. the sdy. of the 2 varieties of phosphate, 3 kinds of extractors were used: (1) 2% citric acid, (2) citrate buffer mixt. and (3) tartrate buffer mixt. The p_H of the buffer mixts. was 4.0. Five-g. samples of the phosphates were treated with 500 cc. of the solns. and shaken for 2 hrs. in a rotary shaking machine, then filtered and P was detd by the Lorenz method. The kurskite phosphates are more sol., although the differences between kurskite and staffelite were not as clear-cut as in the vegetation expts.

J. S. Joffe



Discovery of new apatite deposits in Russia. M. P. Fiver. *Mineral'noe Udobrenie Issledovanie* [illegible] 38-43(1935).—The Khibu (Kola Peninsula) apatites are of a low grade, but they can be concd. and used commercially. Other deposits are too high in Fe and cannot be worked for the sepn. of P_2O_5 on a com. scale.

A. A. Boehtlingk

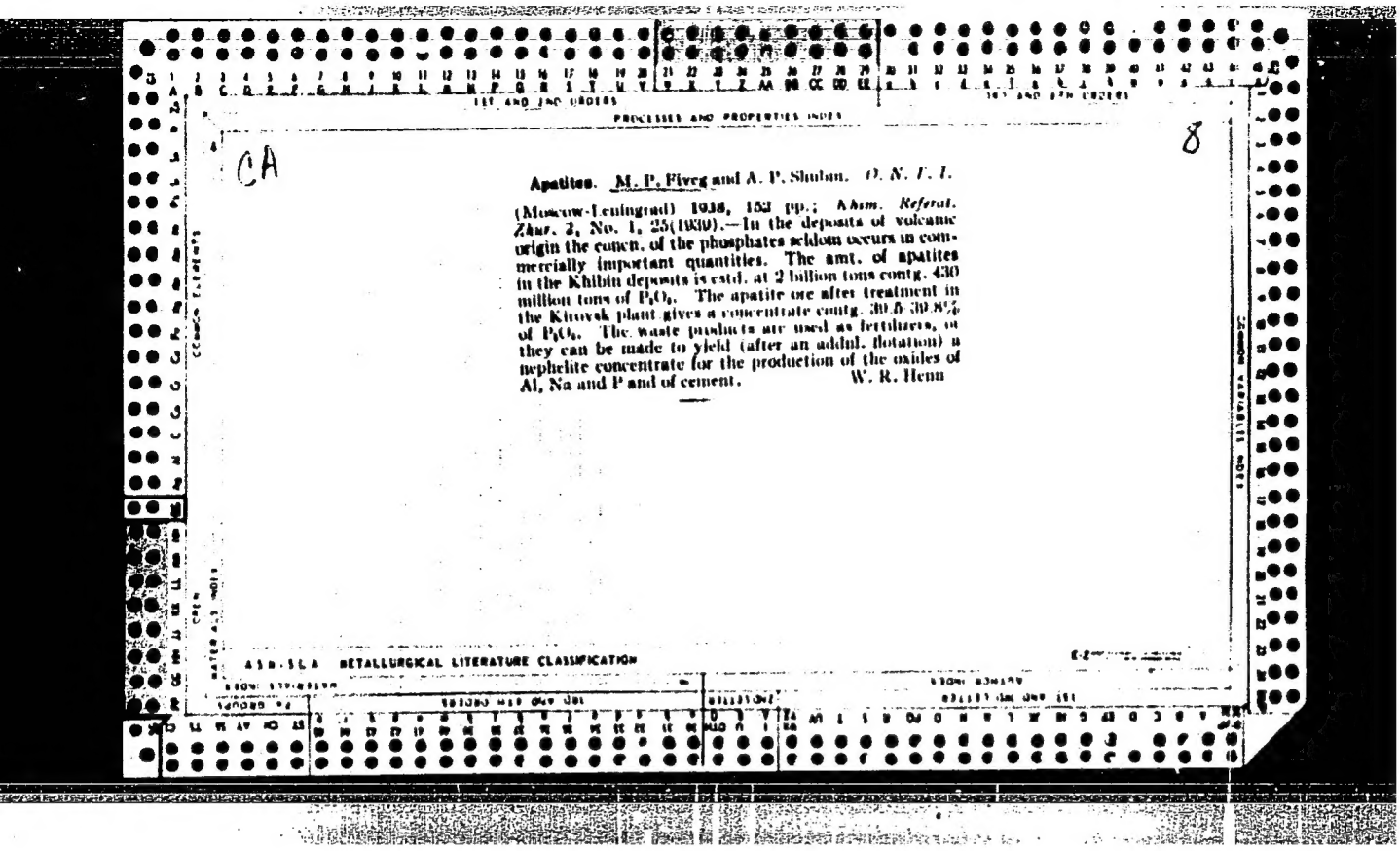


CA

8

Apatite deposits of the Khibinian tundras. M. P. Fivег. *Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers Insectofungicides* (U. S. S. R.) No. 142, 8 21 (1937); *Mineralog. Abstracts* 7, 442 (1940); cf. C. A. 31, 2072⁹. An account of the Khibinian tundra apatite with descriptions of the principal minerals C. A. Silberrad

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

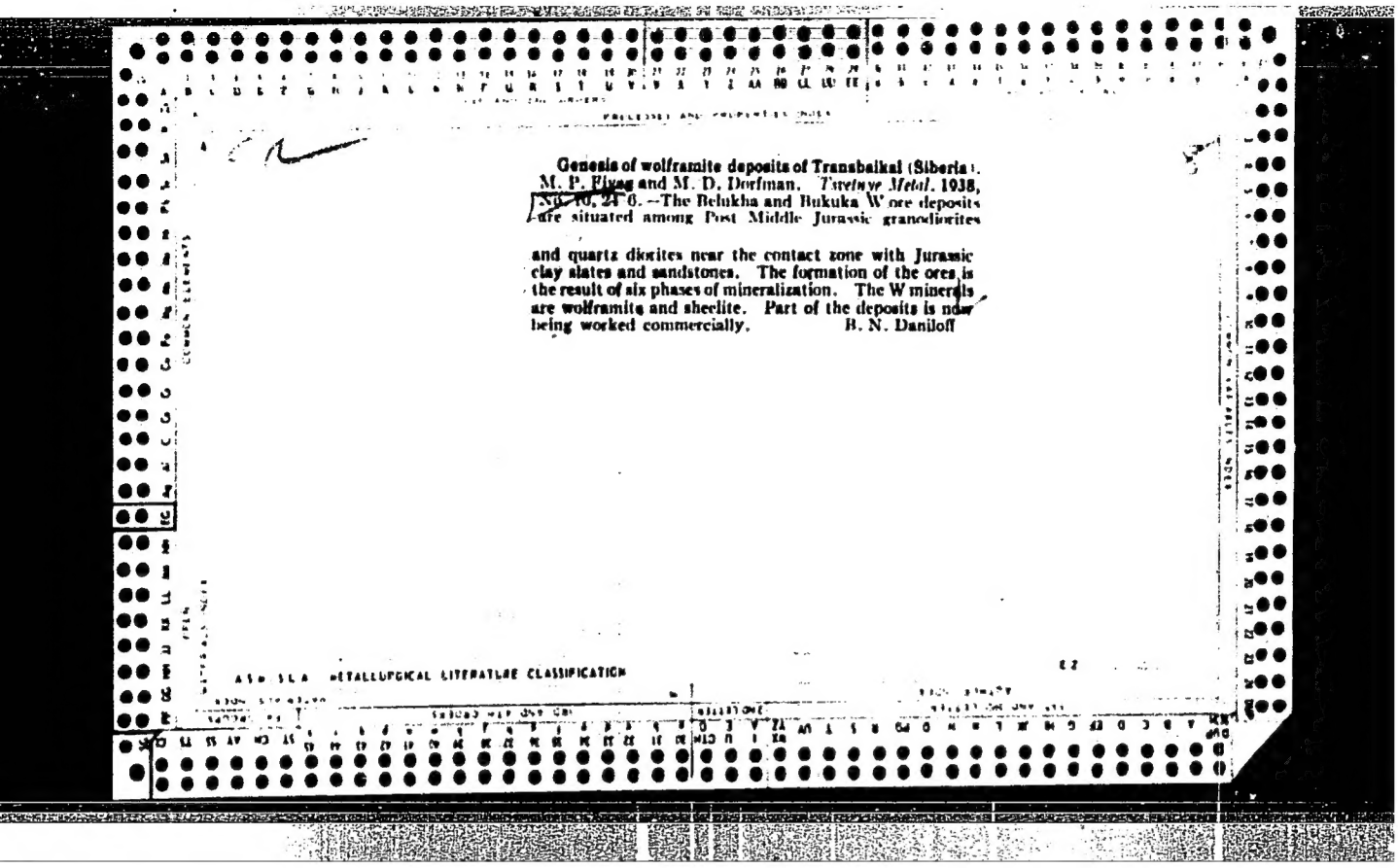


CA

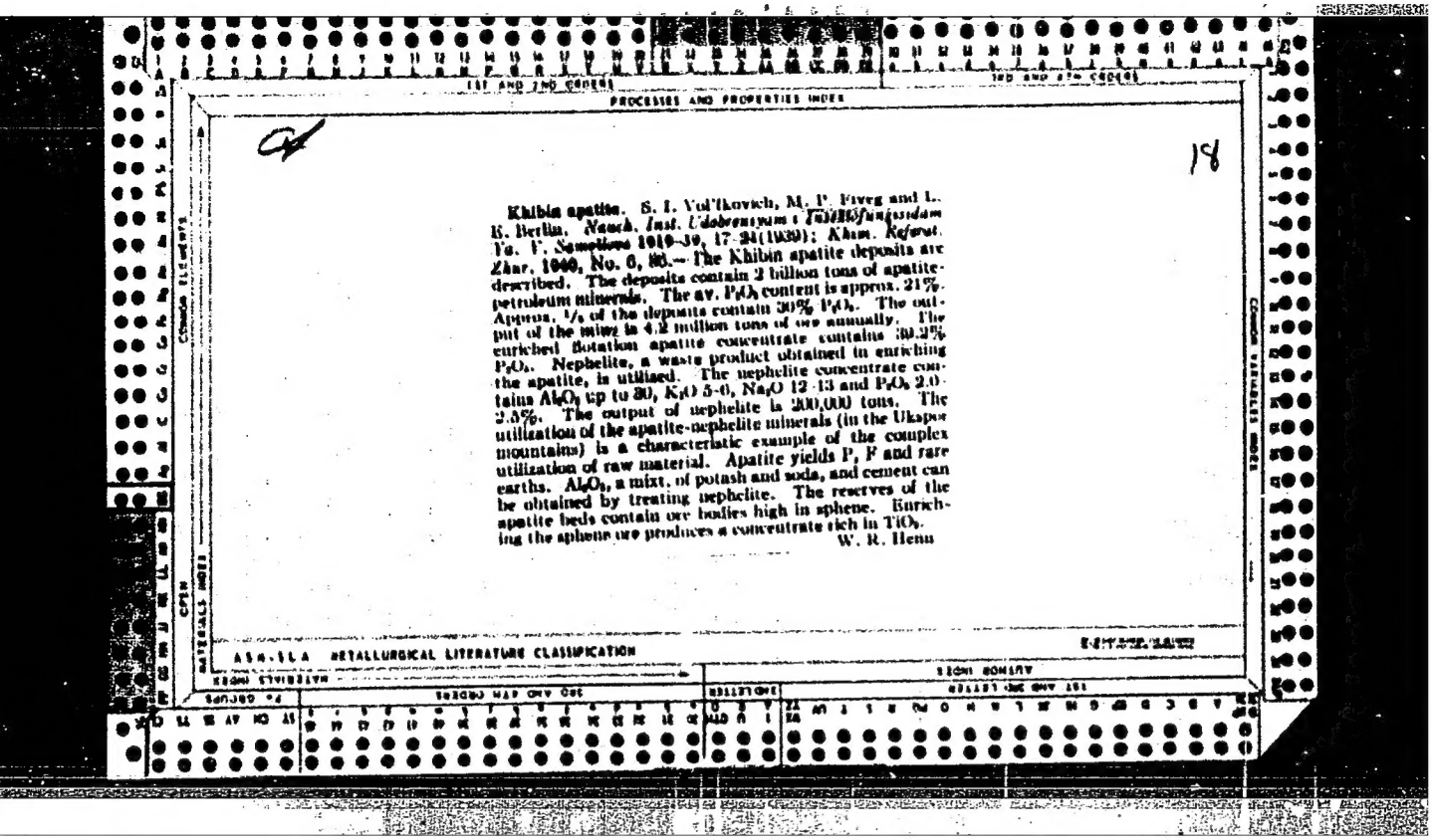
8

Apatites. M. P. Fiveg and A. P. Shuban. *O. N. T. I.* (Moscow-Leningrad) **1938**, 152 pp.; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* **2**, No. 1, 25(1939).—In the deposits of volcanic origin the concn. of the phosphates seldom occurs in commercially important quantities. The amt. of apatites in the Khibin deposits is estd. at 2 billion tons contg. 430 million tons of P_2O_5. The apatite ore after treatment in the Khuvek plant gives a concentrate contg. 39.5-39.8% of P_2O_5. The waste products are used as fertilizers, or they can be made to yield (after an addnl. flotation) a nephelite concentrate for the production of the oxides of Al, Na and P and of cement. W. R. Henn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Genesis of wolframite deposits of Transbaikal (Siberia).
M. P. Fivag and M. D. Dorfman. *Tsvetnye Metal.* 1938, No. 10, 24-6.--The Belukha and Bukuka W ore deposits are situated among Post Middle Jurassic granodiorites and quartz diorites near the contact zone with Jurassic clay slates and sandstones. The formation of the ores is the result of six phases of mineralization. The W minerals are wolframite and sheelite. Part of the deposits is now being worked commercially. B. N. Daniloff



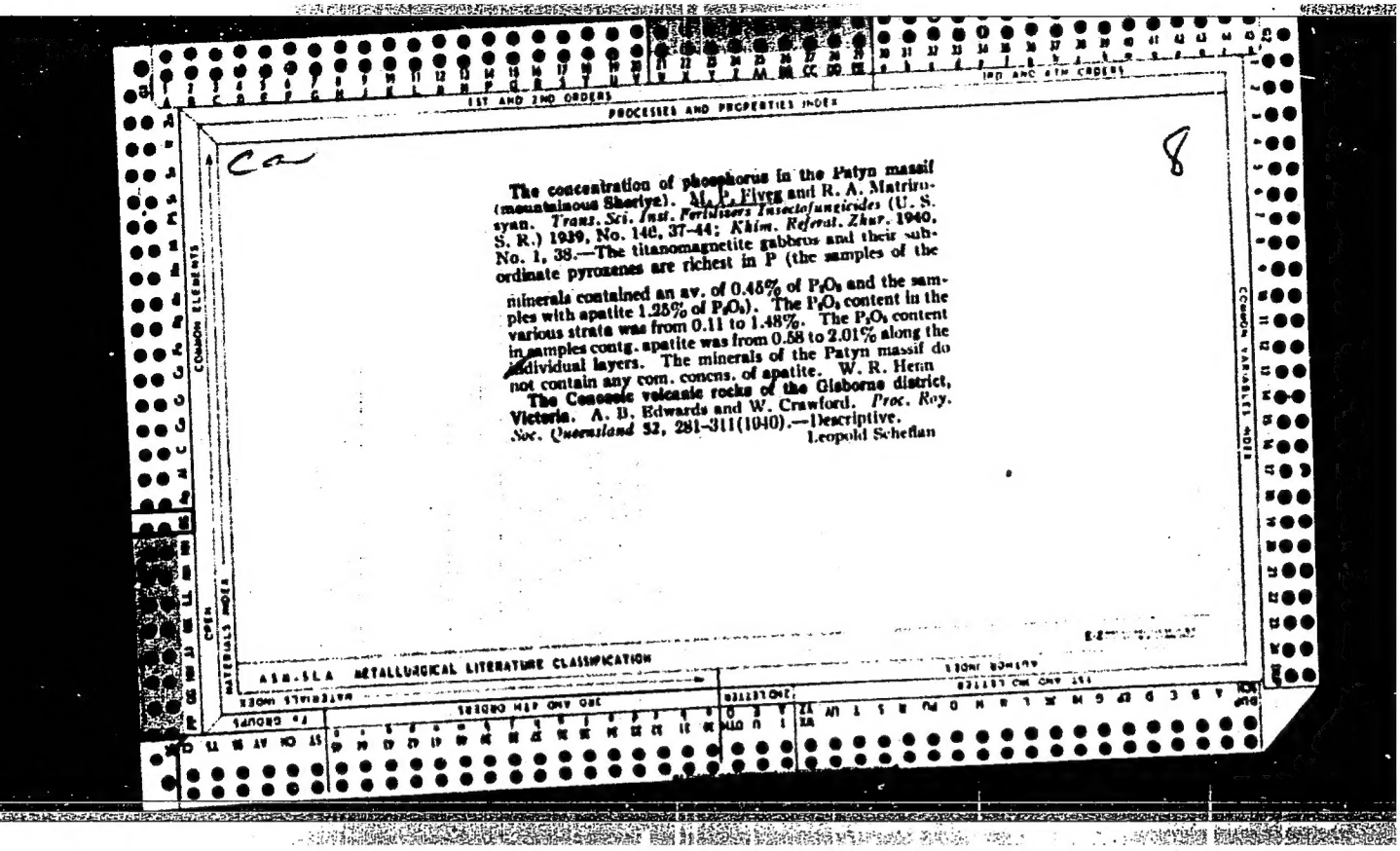
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

18

Khibin apatite. S. I. Vol'fkovich, M. P. Fiveg and L. E. Berlin. *Nauch. Inst. Udobreniyam i Insektofungisidam Tr. V. Sometsiove* 1939–39, 17–24(1939); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.*, 1940, No. 6, 80.— The Khibin apatite deposits are described. The deposits contain 2 billion tons of apatite-petroleum minerals. The av. P_2O_5 content is approx. 21%. Approx. 1/5 of the deposits contain 30% P_2O_5. The output of the mine is 4.2 million tons of ore annually. The enriched flotation apatite concentrate contains 39.2% P_2O_5. Nephelite, a waste product obtained in enriching the apatite, is utilized. The nephelite concentrate contains Al_2O_3 up to 30, K_2O 5–6, Na_2O 12–13 and P_2O_5 2.0–2.5%. The output of nephelite is 200,000 tons. The utilization of the apatite-nephelite minerals (in the Ukapor mountains) is a characteristic example of the complex utilization of raw material. Apatite yields P, F and rare earths. Al_2O_3, a mixt. of potash and soda, and cement can be obtained by treating nephelite. The reserves of the apatite beds contain ore bodies high in sphene. Enriching the sphene ore produces a concentrate rich in TiO_2.

W. R. Henn

ASM-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



The concentration of phosphorus in the Patyn massif (mountainous Shortye). M. P. Fiveg and R. A. Matriunyan. *Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers Insectofungicides* (U. S. S. R.) 1939, No. 146, 37–44; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 1, 38.—The titanomagnetite gabbros and their subordinate pyroxenes are richest in P (the samples of the minerals contained an av. of 0.45% of P_2O_5 and the samples with apatite 1.25% of P_2O_5). The P_2O_5 content in the various strata was from 0.11 to 1.48%. The P_2O_5 content in samples contg. apatite was from 0.58 to 2.01% along the individual layers. The minerals of the Patyn massif do not contain any com. concns. of apatite. W. R. Henn

The Cenozoic volcanic rocks of the Gisborne district, Victoria. A. B. Edwards and W. Crawford. *Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland* 52, 281–311(1940).—Descriptive.
Leopold Scheflan

FIVEG, M. P.

"The Concentration of Phosphorus in the Patyn Massif (Mountainous Sho[illegible])" M. P. Piveg, R. A. Matrirosyan, Trudy Nauch Inst Udobr i Insektofung im Ya. V. Samoylova, No 146, pp 37-44, Khim Referat Zhur 1940, No 1, pp 38 (SEE: Inst. Insect/Fung. in Ya. V. Samoylov)

SO: U-237/49, 8 April 1949

FIVEG, M. P.

"Khibin Apatite," S. I. Vol'fkovich, M. P. Fiveg, and L. E. Berlin, Nauch Inst Udobreniyam i Insektofungisidam Zhur 1919-39, pp 17-24 (1939), Khim Referat Zhur 1940, No 6, pp 86 (SEE: Inst. Insect/ Fungi. in Ya. V. Samoylov)

SO: U-237/49, 8 April 1949

FIVEG, M. P. and CHERNYY, L. M.

"Requirements of Industry as to the Quality of Mineral Raw Materials. Handbook for Geologists," Goz. izd-vo geologizheskoy lit-ry Komiteta po delam geologii pri SNK SSSR, No.22, 1947

FIVEG, M. P.

USSR/Minerals Aug 48
Rock Salt
Sedimentation

"The Annual Cycle of Sedimentation of Rock Salt in the Upper Kamsk Bed," M. P. Fiveg, All-Union Sci Inst of Halurgy, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXI, No 6

Chose this deposit because it does not undergo any intensive movement and recrystallization. Therefore the salt structure is very close to its structure when sedimentation took place. Proves that the group of rhythmically constructed streaks of rock salt in the Upper Kamsk deposits are actually yearly layers. Submitted by Acad D. S. Belyankin, 22 Jun 48.

35/49T69

FIVEG, M. P.

"An Estimate of the Duration of Various Saliferous Materials in Fossils from Salt Deposits.

report presented at the meeting of the Geochronological Commission, Dept. Physical Geography, AU Geog. Society, 1953.

(Izv. Vsesoyuznogo Geograficheskogo Obshchestva, No. 6, Nov/Dec 54.)

FIVEG, M.P.

Formation of potassium salt deposits. Biul.MOIP. Otd.geol. 30 no.3:3-15 My-Je 55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Potassium salts)

15-57-8-11306

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 8, p 170 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Fiveg, M. P.

TITLE: Geological Study of Potassium Deposits (O nekotorykh zadachakh geologicheskogo izucheniya kaliynykh mestorozhdeniy)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Vopr. geol. agron. rud. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1956, pp 155-161

ABSTRACT: For production of potassium fertilizer, use is made chiefly of sylvite-containing rock (sylvinite and the so-called solid salt) and of potassium chloride as a waste product of carnallite rock used in the production of magnesium. In addition, langbeinite-kainite rock of the cis-Carpathian district is used directly as a fertilizer. At the present time, a plan of treatment of the polyhalite ores has been developed to obtain

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Geological Study of Potassium Deposits (Cont.)

potassium sulfate and potassium magnesium sulfate. In the Permian salt-bearing formations, large quantities of polyhalite rock with sylvinite have been found [Zhilyanskoye mestorozhdeniye (deposit)]. Sylvinites with caliborite and hydroboracite of the Indyerskoye uplifted region are of great scientific and practical interest. In the cis-Carpathian district, the lenses of the potassium rock in the section of the potassium-bearing strata are correlated with the accurately determined stratigraphic levels of the potassium-bearing series. The content of bromine or the location of nodules of potassium minerals in the rock salt may be used as a prospecting indicator of the potassium deposits. For prospectings of potassium deposits, the Lower Cambrian salt-bearing formation of Eastern Sibiria and Miocene Transcaucasia (Avanskaya) present the greatest interest. A high content of bromine and the presence of sylvite are observed in the rock salt of the Serego structure in the Komi ASSR, but the conditions of deposit of the rock salt and the geographical position of the Seregovskaya structure and of structures

Geological Study of Potassium Deposits (Cont.) 15-57-8-11306

adjacent to it cause them to be poor prospects.
Card 3/3

V. P. Yeremeyev

15-57-8-11305

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 8, pp 169-170 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Fiveg, M. P.

TITLE: Types of Halogenous Basins (Tipy solerodnykh basseynov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta galurgii, 1956, Nr 32, pp 102-110

ABSTRACT: Until recently, the "bar" theory of Oxenius on the accumulation of saline strata in the lagoons was generally recognized. After Oxenius, it was supplemented by recognition of the part played by monsoons (Zimmerman), high tides [Vil'frat (?)], and seepage through the sands in filling of the basin with sea water. It was also supplemented by the explanation of the phases of migration of the halogenous basins (Howers) with simultaneous existence of the connecting

Card 1/3

Types of Halogenous Basins (Cont.)

lagoons (Branson). The widespread nature of the processes of alteration of the natural brine indicates that there is, in addition to the two types of feeding of the halogenous basins mentioned above, a third, mixed type, which in the past was most widespread. The direct connection of the halogenous basin with the sea is rather the exception than the rule. Therefore, it is impossible to consider the term "lagoon" as synonymous with "saline," as do L. B. Rukhin, A. B. Ronov, and V. Ye. Khain. In the lagoon deposits, gypsum and carbonates usually predominate; this is associated with the unfavorable conditions for retention in them of the saline precipitates. The thickness of the salt-bearing series bears evidence that they were accumulated in the most mobile of the intensively deformed sectors of the earth crust. The nonlagoonal halogenous basins have a long term of life and considerably greater areas. These are the basins on the marginal parts of the platforms and the foremost flexures and should be considered a special type of halogenous basin. Thus halogenous basins may be classed as: 1) marine halogenous

Types of Halogenous Basins (Cont.) 15-57-8-11305

basins; 2) lagoon and other basins of the coastal area; and 3) saline lakes, solonetzes, and other accumulations of salts under continental conditions. However, marine halogenous basins (Miocene basins of the Tyan-Shan and Kara-Bogaz-Gol depressions) may also exist on the continent. The feeding of saline lakes may also be accomplished in part at the expense of marine salts, as in the compensation lakes on the margins of salt domes and the interduction of marine salts by the wind.

Card 3/3

S. M. Korenevskiy

FIVEG, M.P.

Geological conditions of the sedimentary stage in the origin of salt-bearing formations. Vop.min.osad.obr. 3/4:235-240 '56.
(MLRA 9:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut galurgii, Leningrad.
(Geology, Stratigraphic) (Salt)

FIVEG, M.P.

Types of salt basins. Trudy VNIIG 32:102-110 '56. (MIRA 11:1)
(Salt)

FIVEG, M.P.

Formation and distribution of potassium deposits in salt formations. Zakonom. razm. polezn. iskop. 1:517-530 '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut galurgii.
(Potassium)

FIVEG, M. P., DocGeol [redacted] Min[redacted] Sci, "Geological conditions of the sedimentation of salt-bearing series and their potassium horizons." Moscow, 1961. (Geol Inst, Acad Sci USSR). (KL-DV, 11-61, 212).

FIVEG, M.P.

Facies series of halogen rocks and characteristics of the distribution of their members. Zakon.razm.polezn.iskop. 3:167-174 '60. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut galurgii.
(Haloidite)

KASHKAROV, O.D.; FIVEG, M.P.; ORLOVA, Ye.V., nauchn. red.; CHERNOSVITOV, Yu.L., nauchn. red.; FEDOROVA, L.N., red. izd-va; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn. red.

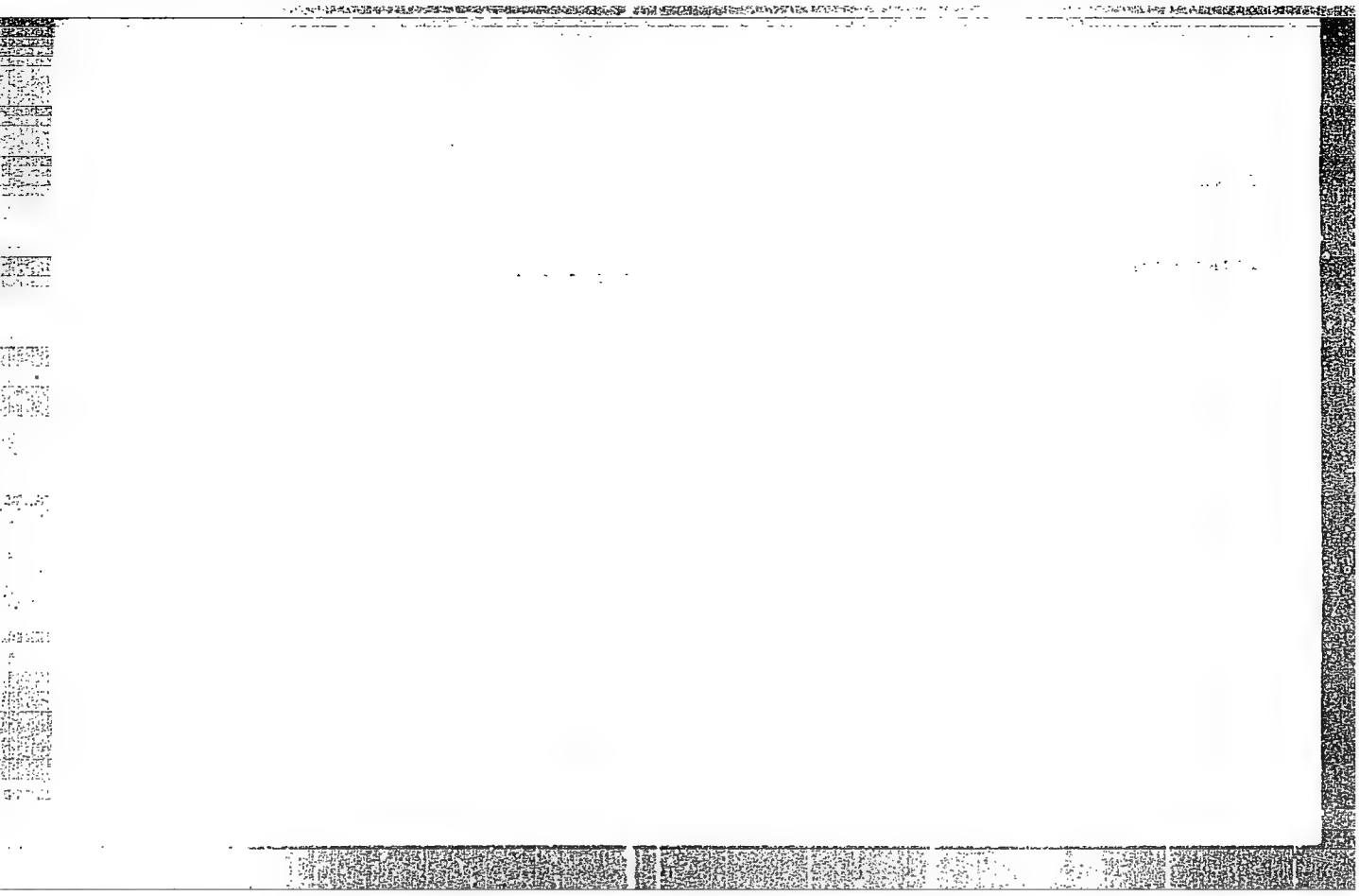
[Industry's requirement as to the quality of mineral raw materials] Trebovaniia promyshlennosti k kachestvu mineral'nogo syr'ia; spravochnik dlia geologov. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat. No.22. [Potassium and magnesian salts] Kaliinye i magnezial'nye soli. 1963. 54 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.

(Potassium salts) (Magnesium oxide)

photography

tests showed that the



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413320001-7"

ACCESSION NR AP5007645 DOC CARD: 01

1 Block diagram of an electronic camera

FIVEYSKAYA, A.A.

Importance of focal infection in the gallbladder and the biliary ducts in pateints with infectious nonspecific polyarthritis in [illegible]otherapy. Vop.kur.,fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 28 no.2:147-152 Mr-Ap'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz artrologicheskogo otdeleniya (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego P.F.Lyudvinskaya) kliniki TSentral'nogo instituta kurortologii i fizioterapii (dir. - kand.med. nauk G.N.Pospelova)

(ARTHRITIS, THEUMATOID)
(BILIARY TRACT—DISEASES) (BATHS, MOOR AND MUD)

L 14263-63 EPR/EMP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Ps-4/Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3004576 S/0032/63/029/008/1007/1007

AUTHOR: Fiveyskaya, A. K.; Yakovlev, S. A.

TITLE: A method for bonding optical crystal windows to lamps and vessels. [Report presented at a conference on spectroscopy held in Gor'kiy from 5 to 12 July 1961]

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 8, 1963, 1007

TOPIC TAGS: spectroscopy, bonding, vacuum-tight bonding, gasket, fluoroplast-3, polychlorotrifluoroethylene, Kel-F, fluorite, lithium fluoride, ultraviolet light source, OK-50, OK-50 heat-resistant adhesive

ABSTRACT: A method has been proposed for the vacuum-tight bonding of a window of crystalline material to a glass vessel for service in the -195 to +150C temperature range. A flat ring-type gasket of fluoroplast-3 [polychlorotrifluoroethylene], pretreated with a solution of sodium naphthalene complex in tetrahydrofuran, was bonded with OK-50 heat-resistant adhesive between the window and the vessel to compensate for the difference in thermal expansion coefficient. After bonding, the part is held at 60—150C for 3 hr. The method has been tested with fluorite and lithium fluoride windows in vacuum ultraviolet light sources.

Card 1/2

FIVEYSKAYA M.M.

Logarifmicheskiye lineyki s razreznymi shkalami. M.-L., ONTI (1935), 1-44.

SO: Mathematics in the USSR, 1917-1947
edited by Jurosh, A.G.,
Markushevich, A.L.,
Rashevskiy, P.K.,
Moscow-Leningrad, 1948

FIVEYSKAYA, M.N.

Accidental woun d of the cervical segment of the thoracic duct. Khirurgiia no.5:72 My '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya 1-y Kovrovskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy, Vladimirskoy oblasti.

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES,
*thoracic duct, in surg. of subaxillary tumor)
(AXILLA, neoplasms,
*subaxillary, surg., accid. inj. of thoracic duct)
(SURGERY, OPERATIVE, complications,
*inj. of thoracic duct in surg. of subaxillary tumor)
(THORACIC DUCT, wounds and injuries,
*in surg. of subaxillary tumor)

FIVEYSKIY, D. A. Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Thermophysical Basis for Elimination of Icing in Mine Workings." Inst of Mining, Acad Sci USSR, 17 Oct 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Oct, 1947 (Project #17836)

21 (8), 15 (9)

AUTHORS: Mokul'skiy, M. A., Lazurkin, Yu. S., Fiveyskiy, M. B., Kozin, V. I.

SOV/20-125-5-15/61

TITLE: The Reversible Radiation-mechanical Effects in Polymers (Obratimyye radiatsionno-mekhanicheskiye effekty v polimerakh)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 5, pp 1007-1010 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By the action of an ionizing radiation the mechanical properties of polymers may be changed to a considerable extent. The authors of the present paper investigated some mechanical properties of polymers during irradiation. The investigation was carried out in water-cooled vertical channels. The fluxes of the neutrons and γ-quanta, as well as the energy dose absorbed by the samples were measured on this occasion. Moreover, several simple devices for measuring the mechanical characteristics of polymers under irradiation were constructed, and, especially, a device for recording the extension curves ($\sigma - \varepsilon$) for use in a reactor were reconstructed. The authors investigated polymers of different radiation resistance and different character of the most important radio-chemical variations. By comparing the

mechanical properties of the samples located in the radiation field with the properties of original samples (and with samples which, though irradiated, were tested after irradiation) reversible radiation-mechanical effects were discovered. They are based upon a temporary reversible variation of the mechanical properties of the polymers. This variation occurs during irradiation and vanishes as soon as irradiation ceases. The authors observed the following reversible processes: 1) Decrease of the strength of polymethylmetacrylate. 2) Decrease of the limit of the enforced elasticity σ_B of polyvinyl chloride. 3) Increase of breaking elongations of polyvinylchloride. 4) Increase of relaxation rate of the tensions in the investigated substances. 5) Increase of the creep rate of polyvinylchloride, polystyrene, teflon, and rubber. Points 2-5 are then discussed in detail; thus it was found that σ_B decreases in the case of a dose rate of 46000 rad/sec by ~25 % and increases approximately linearly with an increase of the dose rate. After irradiation ceases, the reversible effect vanishes after less than 1 minute and only a remanent effect

remains. A table contains the values of creep rate under various conditions. As a result of the irreversible destruction effect, the creep rate increases. Also this effect increases linearly with increasing dose rate. The diagrams 3-4 show the considerable reversible change of creep rate caused by the switching-on and -off of irradiation. The reversible radiation-mechanical effects may be of physical and also of chemical nature. The molecules excited by the ionizing particles during the dissipation of energy "pass through" states with weak excitations, which do not suffice for the stripping-off of the chemical bonds, but which correspond to local heating to high temperatures of short duration. This may accelerate the relaxation processes and change several properties of the substance. However, also a chemical mechansim must be taken into account. To what extent it is able to explain the reversible radiation-mechanical effects can be explained only after further investigations. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 2 Soviet references.

Fiveyskiy, M.B.

S/190/60/002/01/13/021
B004/B061
82081

21.6200

AUTHORS: Mokul'skiy, M. A., Lazurkin, Yu. S., Fiveyskiy, M. B., Kozin, V. I.

TITLE: Study of the Mechanical Properties of Polymers During the Process of Irradiation. I. Strength and Ultimate Forced Elasticity of Solid Polymers During the Process of Irradiation in a Nuclear Reactor

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 103-109

TEXT: The authors exposed polyvinylchloride (PVC) and polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) to irradiation in a BBP(VVR) nuclear reactor. Data on the neutron beam are given in Table 1. The irradiation was carried out with a dose of 46,000 - 56,000 rad/sec at 20 - 60°C in vertical channels cooled with water. During irradiation, the strength and ultimate forced elasticity σ_f were determined with the apparatus illustrated in Fig. 2, and the creep by that in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 shows the

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Study of the Mechanical Properties of Polymers During the Process of Irradiation. I. Strength and Ultimate Forced Elasticity of Solid Polymers During the Process of Irradiation in a Nuclear Reactor

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dependence of the strength of PMMA on the integral dose, Fig. 4, the dependence of σ_f with PVC on the integral dose. The decrease in σ_f is almost proportional to the radiation intensity (Fig. 5). The irradiation was interrupted by switching off the reactor, and it was seen that σ_f increase immediately about 25 - 30% (Fig. 6). The breaking length also increased after switching-off of the irradiation (Table 2, Fig. 7). As well as the known irreversible processes, based on interlacing and destruction, reversible processes also occur on irradiation There are 7 figures, 2 tables, and 5 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: October 15, 1959

Card 2/2

FIVEYSKIY, M.B.; LAZURKIN, Yu.S.; MOKUL'SKIY, M.A.

[Simple calorimetric method for measuring the absolute energy dose received by substances situated in powerful fields of ionizing radiations] Prostoi kalorimetricheskii metod izmereniia absoliutnoi energeticheskoi dozy, polucha-emoi veshchestvami v moshchnykh poliakh ioniziruiushchikh izluchenii. Moskva, In-t atomnoi energii, 1960. 10 p. (MIRA 17:1)

Fiveyskiy, M.B.

21.6200

S/190/60/002/01/14/021
B004/B061
82082

AUTHORS: Mokul'skiy, M. A., Lazurkin, Yu. S., Fiveyskiy, M. B.

TITLE: Investigation of the Mechanical Properties of Polymers During the Process of Irradiation. II. Creep of Solid Polymers and Rubbers During the Process of Irradiation in a Nuclear Reactor

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 110 - 118

TEXT: The aim of this work was to establish changes in mechanical properties which re-form after cessation of the irradiation. The method of examination is described in Ref. 1. The authors examined the creep rate in dependence on the mechanical stress applied and the integral dose. Fig. 1 shows the change in creep for unplasticized polyvinyl-chloride at a radiation intensity of 46,000 rad/sec, a stress of 0.5 kp/mm^2, and 52°C. For comparison, data are given, that were obtained from nonirradiated material, and material taken out of the radiation

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field. Fig. 2 shows the same data for a stress of 1 kp/mm^2. The time dependence of creep is reproduced in Fig. 3. A Table gives the experimental data. The same experiments were carried out with unplasticized polystyrene, plasticized PVC (Fig. 4), vulcanized rubber from natural rubber of the type НК (NK) (Fig. 5), from СКН-18 (SKN-18) nitrile rubber (Fig. 6), and from polyisobutylene rubber (Fig. 7). In all the substances examined, the creep rate increased in bounds, and decreased again when the radiation was switched off. This effect increased with increasing irradiation intensity. A reversible change in the relaxation rate was observed. The authors mention a paper by Yu. S. Zuyev (Ref. 4), thank N. V. Zvonov for making the experiments on the reactor possible, and the mechanics I. F. Yermakov and K. K. Shcherbo for their collaboration. There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 6 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: October 15, 1960

84236

S/089/60/009/004/016/020
B006/B070

9,6150
21.8100

AUTHORS: Fiveyskiy, M. B., Lazurkin, Yu. S., Mokul'skiy, M. A.

TITLE: A Simple Calorimetric Method of Measuring the Absolute Energy Dose of Received by Substances in Strong Fields of Ionizing Radiation

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol. 9, No. 4, pp. 321 - 323

TEXT: A steady calorimetric method is used for measuring the radiation energy received by a sample if the dose rate is not too high and the effect of other energy-generating processes in the sample is negligible. For intense irradiation (high dose rate), this method is not applicable, particularly because the establishment of thermal equilibrium takes too long a time; in this case, the sample is so strongly heated that it either melts or disintegrates; at least the high absorbed integral dose changes the structure and properties of the sample significantly. For this reason, the authors of the present "Letter to the Editor" developed in 1957 a simple nonsteady calorimetric method which is suitable for studies on reactors and other sources of strong radiation. The method has been tested during the last few years. The principle of the method is as follows. A sample for dose-measuring is placed at time t=0 in a radiation

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A Simple Calorimetric Method of Measuring the Absolute Energy Dose Received by Substances in Strong Fields of Ionizing Radiation

field which is homogeneous and constant within the sample, under such conditions that the temperature at the center of the sample increases linearly for a time τ independently of the surrounding temperature. τ is proportional to the square of the characteristic sample dimension d and inversely proportional to the coefficient of thermal diffusivity χ. Therefore, dT/dt is a function of the dose rate and heat capacity of the sample, and the dose rate can be calculated from the formula $P = 0.417\ c(dT/dt)_0$. c is the specific heat of the sample material (cal/g.degree); $(dT/dt)_0$ is measured in deg/hour, and P in Mrad/hour. Polystyrene, polyethylene, silicone rubber, Teflon, molten quartz, etc. were used for the dosimeter. The sample had a cylindrical form (30 mm diameter and 50 mm height). This size has a τ value of 2 - 3 minutes which is required for the measurement of dT/dt (Fig. 1). In this time interval, the mutual shielding of the parts of the sample may be neglected. Copper-constantan thermocouples were used for the measurement of temperature. The construction of the dosimeter is very simple (Fig. 2). All parts with the exception of the thermocouple consist of nonactivizable materials. The

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A Simple Calorimetric Method of Measuring the Absolute Energy Dose Received by Substances in Strong Fields of Ionizing Radiation

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whole instrument was inserted in a perpendicular hole in a reactor and checked in a radiation-free zone before measurements were carried out. In this manner, the dose rates for different substances were measured in the holes of the BBP (VVR) reactor. The error was 5 - 10%. Fig. 3 shows the distribution of the dose rate along a hole in this reactor for polyethylene and quartz glass. With this method the anomalies of the T(t) curves may also be found. Thus, for example, the T(t) curve of polytetrafluoroethylene shows a sharp bend which may ascribed to a phase transformation due to irradiation (cf. Fig. 4). There are 4 figures and 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 US.

SUBMITTED: April 14, 1960

Card 3/4

A Simple Calorimetric Method of Measuring the Absolute Energy Dose Received by Substances in Strong Fields of Ionizing Radiation

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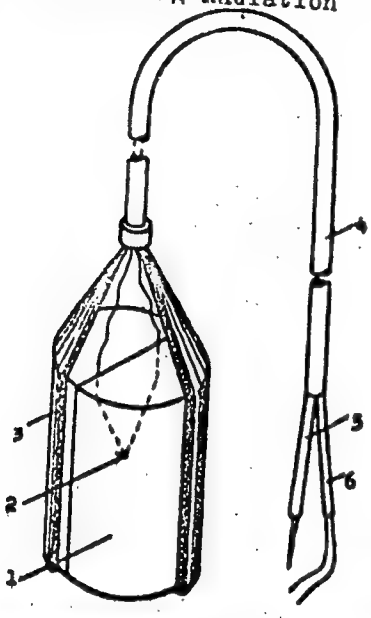
S/089/60/009/004/016/020
B006/B070



1 – specimen. 2 – thermocouple hot junction. 3 – aluminum foil. 4 – flexible suspender-insulator. 5 – thermocouple cold junction. 6 – terminals connected to a measuring instrument.

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[redacted]

43247

S/844/62/000/000/109/129
D408/D307

21.5210

AUTHORS: Lazurkin, Yu. S., Mokul'skiy, M. A. and Fiveyskiy, M. B.

TITLE: Nature of the reversible acceleration of mechanical relaxation processes in polymers under irradiation

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khimii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 638-641

TEXT: By "acceleration of mechanical relaxation processes" is understood a wide range of phenomena, including acceleration of stress relaxation, acceleration of creep, and decrease of ultimate forced elasticity. In the present work the authors studied the acceleration of creep СКН-18 (SKN-18) nitrile rubber irradiated in a nuclear reactor, this being a continuation of previous investigations, with the difference that in the earlier work the effect of irradiating rigid polymers was studied. Samples of the test material were stretched under constant load for 45 hours to attain equilibrium deformation, almost all the deformation occurring during the first 10 - 20 minutes; other samples were stretched for 16 mins. The

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Nature of the reversible ...

stretched samples, still under load, were irradiated at intensity 2×10^4 rad/sec, whereupon creep was initiated at the rate of 4×10^{-3} sec^{-1} in both cases. The results indicated that the acceleration of creep and relaxation in resins was caused by rupture of lattice bonds, i.e. the so-called 'chemical' mechanism, and not by the "physical" mechanism (described in an earlier work) as is the case when rigid polymers are irradiated. Efficiency of the destruction process was evaluated by the method of Tobolskiy et al for the analysis of chemical relaxation. By means of the kinetic theory of resin elasticity an equation was derived relating the rate of creep under irradiation to the number of bonds rupturing per second in 1 cm^3 of material. Substituting into this equation the experimental data for SKN-18 rubber, natural rubber and polyisobutylene, the numbers of bonds rupturing per 100 ev of absorbed energy were estimated to be 3, 4, and 19 respectively. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy energii AN SSSR (Institute of Atomic Energy, AS USSR)

Card 2/2

FIVEYSKIY, Yu., kapitan dal'nego plavaniya

Against primitive methods and laxity. Mor. flot 22 no.11:10 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Merchant marine)

83585

S/056/60/038/005/018/050
B006/B070

24.6510
AUTHORS: Nemirovskiy, P. E., Fiveyskiy, Yu. D.

TITLE: The Effect of Coulomb Attraction on the Cross Section of Anti-proton Absorption by Nuclei

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 38, No. 5, pp. 1486-1488

TEXT: As is known, the anti-nucleon - nucleus interaction cross section is considerably larger than that of the interaction with protons or neutrons. A qualitative theoretical explanation of this effect can be given on the basis of the optical model. On account of focusing of the trajectories of the anti-protons by the Coulomb field of the nucleus, the cross section for absorption by the nucleus increases significantly for anti-protons whose energies are comparable with the Coulomb energy at the boundary of the nucleus. This focusing effect has been calculated here on the basis of the optical model. These calculations are applicable to all negatively charged, strongly absorbing particles, particularly when the wavelengths λ in the case of energies of the order of the Coulomb energy

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83585

The Effect of Coulomb Attraction on the Cross Section of Anti-proton Absorption by Nuclei

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B006/B070

V_c at the boundary of the nucleus are small compared to the nuclear radius R : $\lambda\!\!\!^{-}(R) = \hbar/\sqrt{2\mu V_c(R)} \ll R$ (μ is the reduced mass of the particle and the nucleus). A complex potential acts on the anti-proton inside the nucleus. In the present work, both the attractive potential of the nucleus (negative real part of the complex potential) and the repulsive potential (positive real part) are considered. Assuming the potential to be given by

$$W = \begin{cases} -U_0(1+i\xi) & 0 \leq r \leq R \\ -Ze^2/r & R \leq r \end{cases}$$

, the anti-proton absorption cross sections are calculated for the nuclei of C, Cu, and Pb at 0.5 Mev (Table 1); the anti-neutron absorption cross sections are also given for comparison (Table 2). The results are:

Nucleus	U_0 [Mev]	l	σ_c^{max} [b]	U_0 [Mev]	l	σ_c [b]	$\sigma_c^{max}(\bar{p})/\sigma_c(\bar{n})$
C^{12}	33	≤ 1	3.2	30	≤ 1	0.82	4
Cu^{63}	38	≤ 3	11.2	30	≤ 2	1.12	10
Pb^{208}	43	≤ 5	≈ 18	30	≤ 3	2	~ 10

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The Effect of Coulomb Attraction on the Cross Section of Anti-proton Absorption by Nuclei

S/056/60/038/005/018/050
B006/B070

(1 gives the contribution to the cross section). Due to Coulomb attraction, the anti-proton absorption cross sections for energies lower than the Coulomb energy are 4 to 10 times as large as the anti-neutron cross sections for the same energy. There are 2 tables and 4 references: 2 Soviet and 2 US.

SUBMITTED: August 12, 1959

Card 3/3

FIVEYSKIY, Yu.D.

Effect of the refraction of an antiproton beam on the absorption cross section. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; fiz. no.3:76-79 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut.
(Protons) (Nuclear reactions)

FIVEYSKIY, YU. D.

95

S/089/62/013/006/019/027
B102/B186

AUTHORS: G. T. and M. R.

TITLE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya Moskovskogo inzhenerno-fizicheskogo instituta (Scientific Conference of the Moscow Engineering Physics Institute) 1962

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 13, no. 6, 1962, 603 - 606

TEXT: The annual conference took place in May 1962 with more than 400 delegates participating. A review is given of these lectures that are assumed to be of interest for the readers of Atomnaya energiya. They are following: A. I. Leypunskiy, future of fast reactors; A. A. Vasil'yev, design of accelerators for superhigh energies; I. Ya. Pomeranchuk, analyticity, unitarity, and asymptotic behavior of strong interactions at high energies; A. B. Migdal, phenomenological theory for the many-body problem; Yu. D. Fiveyskiy, deceleration of medium-energy antiprotons in matter; Yu. M. Kogan, Ya. A. Iosilevskiy, theory of the Mössbauer effect; M. I. Ryazanov, theory of ionization losses in nonhomogeneous medium; Yu. B. Ivanov, A. A. Rukhadze, h-f conductivity of subcritical plasma;

Card 1/4

24 6610

S/056/62/042/003/025/049
B102/B138

AUTHOR: Fiveyskiy, Yu. D.

TITLE: Deceleration of antiprotons in matter

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42, no. 3, 1962, 799 - 802

TEXT: A theoretical investigation is given of antiproton deceleration in light elements, assuming that the atomic mass of the moderator is much greater than that of the antiproton and that the antiproton energy E is smaller than the π^0 production threshold:
$E < m_{\pi^0}c^2 - Z^2\epsilon^4 M/2\hbar^2 n^2$, where ϵ is the elementary charge and n the principal quantum number of the antiproton in bound state. The cross section of antiproton capture onto atomic shells is calculated, which can occur as radiative capture, as knock-out process (Auger effect), or via π^0 emission $\sigma_{at} = \sigma_{rad} + \sigma_{Auger} + \sigma_{\pi^0}$. Calculations are carried out for $E \gg Z^2\epsilon^4\mu/2^2$, $n' \ll \sqrt{M/\mu}$; $n' = Z/k$, $E = k^2/2$ being measured in terms of

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Deceleration of ...

$\varepsilon^4 M/\hbar^2$, μ is the electron mass. The total capture cross section $\sigma = \sigma_c + \sigma_{at}$, where σ_c refers to nuclear capture; in the energy range considered, $\sigma_{rad} \ll \sigma_c$, and $\sigma_{Auger} \ll \sigma_c$, so that for light and medium nuclei, $\sigma \approx \sigma_c$. That means that the antiprotons in this energy range are mainly absorbed by nuclei. The number of antiprotons only slightly changes during their slowing down. These results follow from numerical estimates carried out for C and Cu. Slowing down from e. g. 50 Mev to 50 kev weakens the antiproton beam by a factor of $e^{0.05}$ for C and $e^{0.037}$ for Cu. If $E \ll z^2\varepsilon^4\mu/2\hbar^2$ and $n' \gg \sqrt{M/\mu}$, for σ^{rad}

$$\sigma^{\text{рад}}_{n,n-1,0} \sim \pi \frac{e^2}{Mc^2}\frac{\hbar}{Mc}\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{n}}\left(\frac{2}{e}\right)^{2n}(n')^2 \quad (n \ll n').$$ (13) is obtained for $E \to 0$, and for σ^{Auger}

$$\sigma^{\text{Оже}}_{n,n-1,0} \sim \pi\left(\frac{\hbar^2}{Me^2}\right)^2\left(\frac{\mu}{M}\right)^3\frac{(2n)^2}{3Z^4}\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{n}}\left(\frac{2}{e}\right)^{2n}\frac{(n')^2}{\sqrt{M/\mu - n^2}}.$$ (15).

The energy of the Auger electron is given by $E_e \approx z^2\varepsilon^4 M/2\hbar^2 n^2 - z^2\varepsilon^4\mu/2\hbar^2$.

In this case for $E \to 0$ the Auger effect prevails over radiative capture as well as nuclear capture. P. E. Nemirovskiy is thanked for help. There

Card 2/3

Deceleration of ...

are 8 references: 2 Soviet and 6 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: E. Fermi, E. Teller. Phys. Rev. 72, 399, 1947; B. Desai, Phys. Rev. 119, 1385, 1960.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut (Moscow Engineering Physics Institute)

SUBMITTED: July 13, 1961

Card 3/3

FIVEYSKIY, Yu.D.

Deceleration of medium-energy protons in matter. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. no.4:93-99 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut.
(Protons)

L 21730-65 EWT(m) DIAAP/SSD/AFAL

ACCESSION NR: AP5002250 S/0139/64/000/006/0006/0010

AUTHOR: Fiveyskiy, Yu. D.

TITLE: Concerning the capture of an antiproton by atomic shells with emission of an atomic electron

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 6, 1964, 6-10

TOPIC TAGS: Auger effect, antiproton, capture cross section

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work by the author (ZhETF v. 42, Izv. vuzov SSSR, Fizika, No. 4, [illegible] and [illegible] a generalization of [illegible] the Auger effect in light and [illegible] atoms. [illegible] a negative pion and the [illegible] tion. Nevertheless [illegible] Atomic [illegible] [illegible] is not a point particle [illegible] Auger effect in the investigated antiproton energy interval is due essentially

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L 21736-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002250

to the emission of K-electrons. When the antiprotons have low energy, they are captured predominantly in the state with quantum numbers [illegible] that the nucleus is not a point [illegible]

[illegible]

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy inzhenerno fizicheskiy institut (Moscow Engineering Physics Institute)

SUBMITTED: 25Apr63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

FIWEG, M.P.

Deposits of potassium in the U.S.S.R. Pt. 1. Rev min 16 no.1: 37-40 Ja '65.

FIWEG, M.P.

Potassium deposits in the U.S.S.R. Pt.2. Rev min 16 no.2:70-75 F '65.

STALEWSKI, Ryszard; SIR, Jan; FIWEK, Tadeusz

A case of coexistance of multiple myeloma and pulmonary cancer. Nowotwory 15 no.2:203-207 Ap-Je '65.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych Pomorskiej AM w Szczecinie (Kierownik: doc. dr. med. K. Gregorczyk) i z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej Pomorskiej AM w Szczecinie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. K. Stojalowski).

FIXA, Bohumil; VYCICHL, Josef; ZARUBA, Karel; KOS, Jiri; VODICKA, Karel

Hepatorenal syndrome. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. univ. (Hrad Kral) (Suppl.) 4 no.3:271-282 '61.

1. II. interni klinika; prednosta prof. MUDr. V. Jurkovic.
(LIVER DISEASES case reports) (KIDNEY DISEASES case reports)

FIXA, B.; HEROUT, V.

Value of gastric secretion tests in the diagnosis of chronic gastritis. Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 15 no.6:455-466 S '61.

1. II. interni klinika LF KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta doc. MUDr. Vilo Jurkovic a Patologickanatomicky ustav LF KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. MUDr. A. Fingerland, Dr. Sc.
(GASTRITIS diag) (GASTRIC JUICE)

FIXA, B.; KOMARKOVA, O.; technicka spoluprace: VOTIKOVA, J.

Examination of acid and basic gastric secretion in clinical practice. Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 15 no.7:490-497 N '61.

1. II interni klinika LF KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta doc. MUDr. Vilo Jurkovic.

(GASTRIC JUICE)

Prague, Ustni Literarni, Vol VIII, No 2, February 1962 (continued)

[illegible] Research] (Canada University, Prof [illegible], director (professor)) pp 255-57 (English summary)

9. "Unusual Course of Hepatic Amyloid," [illegible] Prof Zdk. Second Clinic of Internal Medicine [illegible], Prof [illegible], director (professor), and [illegible] Institute of Pathological Anatomy [illegible], Prof [illegible], director (professor)) pp 250-253, [illegible] summary.

10. "An Unusual Type of Some Intra-Intestinal [illegible]," Doc [illegible], Department of Internal Medicine (Internal Medicine), [illegible], MD, director (professor), and [illegible] Department of Internal Medicine (Internal Medicine) I, [illegible], MD, director (professor), [illegible] Hospital in Hradec Kralove (Internal [illegible], Prof, MD, director (professor)) pp 254-55 (English summary).

11. "A Case of Unusual Resorption of Prepared Osteosynthesis Splinter," [illegible], Second Clinic of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine [illegible], and [illegible], Prof, MD, director (professor), and [illegible] Department of Roentgenology and Radiotherapy, Faculty of Medicine [illegible], Prof, MD, director (professor)) pp 256-57 (English summary).

12. "Generalized Hyperostosis With Pachydermia," [illegible], MD, Department of Roentgenology (Roentgenology Section) and [illegible], MD, Department of Roentgenology (Roentgenology Section), Central Military Hospital [illegible], Prague, and [illegible], MD, director (professor)) pp 258-59 (English summary).

13. "Preliminary Report on the Use of a Needle for Simple Puncture of Pleural Cavity," [illegible], Department of Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases, Faculty of Medicine of Charles University (Dr. Pleural [illegible] Prof [illegible], MD, director (professor), and [illegible], Prof V. [illegible], CSc, director (professor)) pp 260-61 (English summary).

14. "Cryopreservation as a Means of Preserving Cultures in Laboratory Investigations," [illegible], Laboratory [illegible] Department of Epidemiology and Microbiology (Director Prof [illegible], MD, director (professor)), [illegible], Institute of Medical Chemistry and Biochemistry (Director Prof [illegible], MD, director (professor)), and [illegible], Institute of Medical Physics and Biophysics (Director Prof [illegible], MD, director (professor)), Faculty of Medicine [illegible], Prof [illegible], MD, director (professor)) pp 250-252 (English summary).

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FIXA, B

4245

FIXA, Bohumil

Gastric acidity as the index of inflammatory changes in the gastric mucosa. Review of the literature. Cas. lek. cesk. 101 no.18:567-569 My '62.

1. II interni klinika lekarske fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove prednosta prof. dr. Vilo Jurkovic.
(GASTRIC JUICE) (GASTRITIS diag)

JEBAVY, Zdenek; BARTOS, Vladimir; NERAD, Vladimir; SKAUNIC, Vladimir; FIXA, Bohumil; KOMARKOVA, Olga; SAZMOVA, Vera; HRADSKY, Miklas.

Analysis of salivary secretion and some electrolytes in the saliva in relation to age. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. univ. (Hrad. Kral.) 6 no.5:suppl.:609-618 '63

1. Stomatologicka klinika (prednosta: prof. MUDr. L.Sazama,CSc.); I. interni klinika (prednosta: prof. MUDr. F.Cernik) a II. interni klinika (prednosta: prof. MUDr. V. Jurkovic), Karlova Universita v Hradci Kralove.

FIXA, B.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA 2

FIXA, B; KOMARKOVA, O; HEROUT, V.

1. Second Internal Medicine Clinic LF KU (II. vnitrni kliniky LF KU), Hradec Kralovy; 2. Patological Anatomy Institute LF KU (Patologicki-anatomicki ustav LF KU), Hradec Kralovy

Prague
~~Brno~~, Vnitrni lekarstvi, No 8, 1963, pp 729-736

"The Change of Gastric Secretion and Its Relation to the Morphology of Gastric Mucosa in Diabetic Patients."

FIXA, B.; KOMARKOVA, O.; KOS, J.; HEROUT, V.

Morphological changes in the gastric mucosa in diabetics.
Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 17 no.3:129-134 Ap '63.

1. II interni klinika lekarske fak. KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. dr. V. Jurkovic Patologickoanatomicky ustav lekarske fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. dr. A. Fingerland, DrSc.
(DIABETES MELLITUS) (GASTRIC MUCOSA)
(GASTRITIS)

FIXA, B.; HRADSKY, M.; KOMARKOVA, O.; HEROUT, V.

Acute exacerbation of chronic gastritis. (Clinico-morphological correlation study). Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 17 no.3: 149-153 Ap '63.

1. II vnitrni klinika lekarske fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. dr. V. Jurkovic Klinika vnitrni propedeutiky lekarske fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta doc. dr. F. Cernik Patologickoanatomicky ustav lekarske fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. dr. A. Fingerland, DrSc.
(GASTRITIS) (DYSPEPSIA)

FIXA, B.; KOMARKOVA, O.

Selection of healthy subjects for the examination of "normal" gastric secretion and the problem of control groups for comparison in studies on gastric secretion. Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 17 no.5:275-278 Jl '63.

1. II interni klinika lekarske fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. dr. V. Jurkovic.
(GASTRIC JUICE) (GASTRIC MUCOSA) (GASTRITIS)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FIXA, B.; KOMARKOVA, O.; JURKOVIC, V.; HEROUT, V.; 2nd Clinic of Internal Medicine at the Faculty of Medicine of the Charles University /II. interni Klinika Lekarske Fakulty KU 7, Hradec Kralove, Head /Prednosta/Professor Doctor V. JURKOVIC ; Institute of Pathological Anatomy at the Faculty of Medicine at the Charles University /Patologickoanatomicky Ustav Lekarske Fakulty KU 7, Hradec Kralove, Head /Prednosta /Professor Doctor A. FINGERLAND.

"On the Problem of Venostatic Gastritis in Patients with Congestive Heart Failure."

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 102, No 43, 1963, pp 1184-1188

Abstract [Authors' English Summary]: Gastric mucosa of 20 patients suffering from congestive heart failure and of 20 compensated cardiac patients was examined by ruction biopsy. Chronic gastritis was as frequent in patients with right sided cardiac failure as in compensated cardiac patients. It appears therefore that stomach congestion in right sided cardiac failure is not the cause of gastritis. No relation was found between incidence of gastritis and duration of decompensation. Dyspeptic complaints are more frequent

1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 102, No 43, 1963, pp 1184-1188

in decompensated than in compensated patients. No connection was found between dyspepsia and the condition of the gastric mucosa. Chronic gastritis is not the cause of indigestion in cardiac patients.
3 Tables, 33 Western 7 Czech references.

2/2

BARTOS, V.; SKAUNIC, V.; NERAD, V.; HRADSKY, M.; FIXA, B.; KOMARKOVA, O.

External pancreatic secretion in relation to age. Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 17 no.7:395-401 N'63

1. I. interni klinika (prednosta doc. dr. F. Cernik) a II. interni klinika (prednosta prof. dr. V.Jurkovic) lekarske fakulty Karlovy University v Hradci Kralove.

FIXA, Bohumil

A contribution to the functional diagnosis of chronic gastritis associated with a study on the relationship between chronic gastritis and several frequently occurring internal diseases. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. Univ. 7 no.5:727-741 '64.

1. II. interni klinika (prednosta: prof. MUDr. V. Jurkovic, DrSc.), Lekarske fakulty Karlovy University v Hradci Kralove.

VULIS, D.A., inzh.; FIYAKH, V.S.

Helicopters in road surveys. Avt. dor. 24 no.10:16-17 O '61.
(MIRA 14:11)
(Roads--Surveying) (Helicopters)

FIYALKO, Ye.I.

Relationship between the mean hourly rate of registered meteors and the parameters of meteor bodies, the atmosphere, and the radar. Astron.zhur. 37 no.4:753-763 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Meteors) (Radar in astronomy)

FIYALKOV, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; LIVSHITS, P.S., inzh.

Problems in the production of electric brushes. Vest. elektroprom. 29 no. 5:18-22 My '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta electricheskoy promyshlennosti. (Brushes, Electric)

FIYALO, YA.

DOBRYY, E.; FIYALO, Ya.; GUTFREYNDOVA, Ye.

Development and current trends in blood transfusion services in Czechoslovakia. Probl.gemat. i perel.krovi 2 no.6:50-54 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz Prazhskogo instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk I.Kidery)
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION,
in Czech. (Rus.))

1. FIYATE, D.M.; BERKMAN, YE.M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Ink

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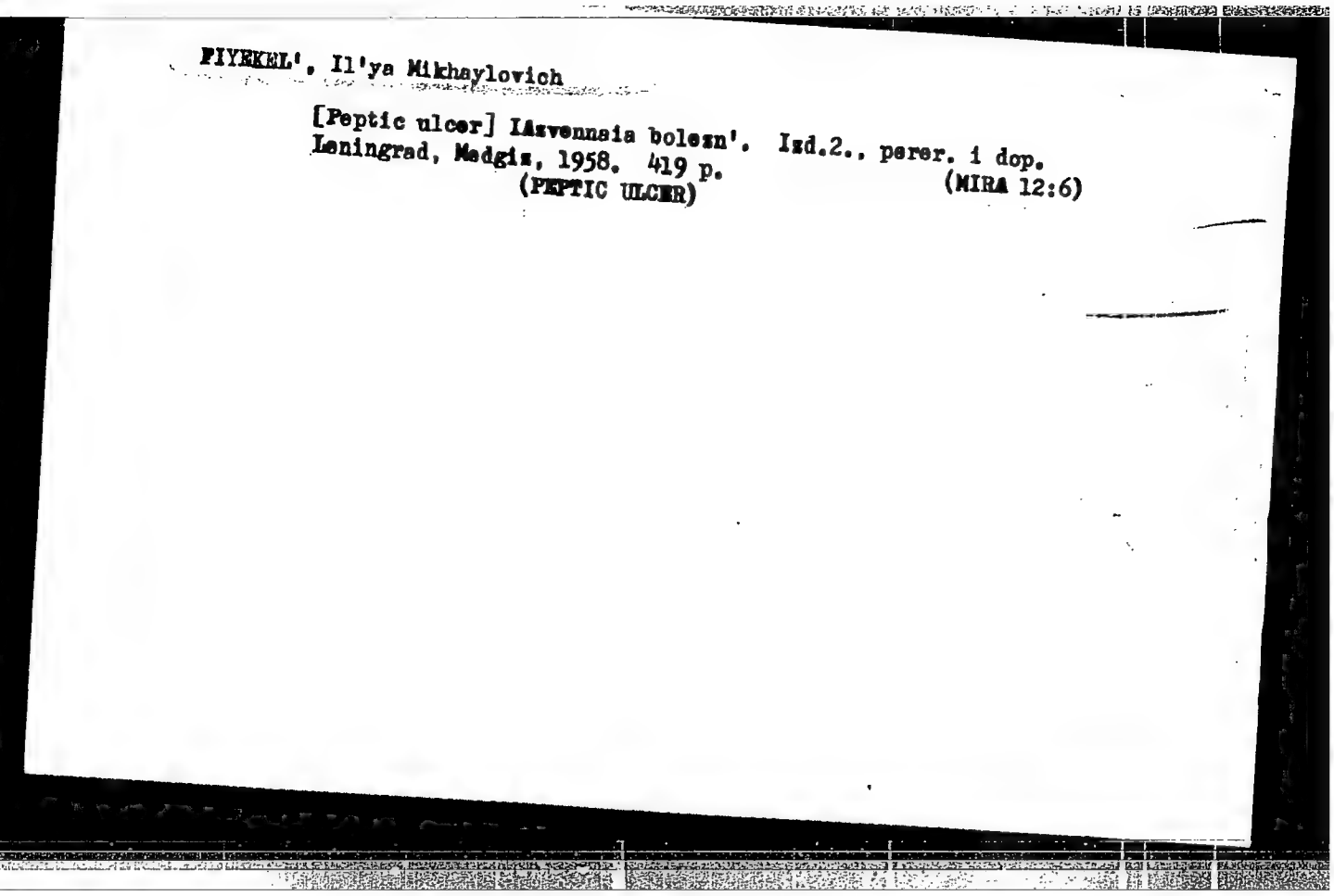
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library ofCongress, March, 1953. Unclassified.



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(MLRA 9:3)

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(Concrete construction)

FIZDEL', I. A.

PA 243T39

USSR/Engineering - Construction, 15 Oct 52
Methods

"Underground Heading of Holes by the Vibration Vacuum Method," I. A. Fizdel', Cand Tech Sci, Lab of "Stroitel'n" Trust

"Byul Stroit Tekh" No 19, pp 13-16

Describes method developed by auther jointly with G.E. Parambek for constructing underground tunnels for laying pipelines and cables. Method is based on utilization of vacuum and vibration. Thin-walled steel cylinder sunk into ground forms closed container sealed by its lid and by the ground, which serves as a bottom. On creating vacuum inside container, atmospheric pressure compels cylinder to move into ground. Schematic drawing of equipment given.

243T39

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(Boring machinery) (Pipelines)

FIKDEL', I.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; FRENKEL', I.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; POPOV, V.I., redaktor; DAKHOV, V.S. tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Field method of testing strength of concrete] Polevoi metod otsenki prochnosti betona. Moskva, Ges.izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1955.23 p. (MLRA 9:4)
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Vol. 2, No. 7/8, 1955. STROITELSTROV, Sofiya, Bulgaria.

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1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR, Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii i mekhanizatsii stroitel'stva. (Building research)

IZDEBI', Ionif Abramovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SOROKER, V.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SKOVORTSOVA, I.P., redaktor izdatel'stva; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

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1. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Mosstroya.

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FIZDEL', I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; NESOV, V.D., inzh., nauchnyy red.; LYTKINA, L.S., red. izd-va; NAUMOVA, G.D., tekhn. red.

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Measurements of ChE activity in the myocardium following a single period of effort in the form of swimming in rats showed a different course of changes of activity in the left and right ventricle. The activity in the left ventricle immediately after termination of swimming was somewhat higher than in controls, and increased slightly until the 120th min. after termination of the swimming. In the right ventricle the ChE activity, which was higher in controls, decreased by 24.8% after effort and at 30 min. after termination of effort load it was even 35.6% lower than in controls. This course of changes excludes to a significant degree a directly or indirectly proportional relation between vagotony and ChE activity. (II, 18)

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